NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. John Fiske's second paper of his rearkable d'scussion of "The Unseen World," though not without an apparent touch of paradox, is the fruit of no ess profound reflection than of bold speculation. Leaving the ground of legitimate scientific hypothesis, to which he has thus far confined himself. Mr. Fiske now launches out upon the uncertain sea of conjecture on the seenemy of the invisible portion of the universe, and bend the reach of any test of probability, either experipental or deductive. In criticising the authors, whose rk has suggested his course of reasoning, he remarks that their hypothesis is weak on account of its materialcharacter. In contrast with this, he maintains onditioned, though unsupported by any item of experience whatever, may nevertheless be an impreg-nable assertion. The distinction between psychical and material phenomena, Mr. Fiske argues, is a distinct tion of a different order from all other distinctions known to philosophy, and it immeasurably transcends all others. Between that of which the differential attrite is thought and that of which the differential attribute is extension, there can be no similarity or comalty whatever. No scientific cunning of experim easurement, or in any way assimilate it to the jects of perception. Modern discovery, so far from bridg-ing over the chasm between Mind and Matter, tends rather to exhibit the distinction between them as abso lute. It has indeed made it highly probable that every net of consciousness is accompanied by a molewhen the thought and the molecular movement thus occur simultaneously, in no scientific sense is the thought product of the brain. The energy latent in the food we eat is variously transformed within the organism, until a part of it appears as the motion of the molecules of a little globule of nerve matter in the brain. But this ar motion by no means produces an act of con olecules, which in turn produces muscular contraction or expansion, or becomes transformed into the energy of some secreting gland. But at no point in the whole circuit does a unit of motion disappear as motion to reappear as a unit of consciousness. The physical process is complete in itself, and the thought es not enter into it. The thought indeed is always there when summoned, but it stands outside the dynamic circuit, as something u terly incomparable with the which summon it. Mr. Fiske accordingly con cludes that an unseen world consisting of purely spiritual phenomena would be separated by an absolute gulf from that we call the material universe, but would not neces which we find manifested in connection with the world of matter. Hence the bypothesis of a survival of prescut psychical phenomena in such an unseen world, after ab urd or self-contradictory, though it may be imposs ble to support it by any arguments drawn from the philosophy, the hypothesis of a future—life must assume. His speculations will doubtless appear inadequate to those who habitually cherish the "full assurance of to be confounded with the materialistic school of Mole schott and Bhehner, which limits all knowledge and all hope to the domain of the external senses. Among the miscellaneous papers in this number, "Victor Cher-"A Carnival in Rome," and "The Welsh in America," are excellent magazine articles. Mr. Aldriel has wrought up an old legend of the Bambino of Ara Coeli, into a quaint poem of great artistic felicity of execution, and Mr. C. P. Cranch draws inspiration from an humble rural herb in the following delicate and sug-

gustive lines :- PENNYROYAL. PENNYLOYAL.

Heavy with cares—o wincowing hand could sift,
Wrapt in a so doese never to be tool,
As o'er the fields and turough the woods I strolled,
Following with restiess footstep but the drift
Of the still August morn, so I might shift
The scenery of my thoughts, and glid their old
Monotonous fringes with a hight less cold,
I found the aromatic berb, whose swift
Associations bore me far away
To boylood, when beneath an oak like this
I culled the fragrant leaves. Crude childhood's bliss
Was in the secut; but brighter smiled the day
For memories now a portion of the soil, For memories now a portion of the soul, Safe from all later change and fate's control.

In an article entitled "War Memoirs," General G. A. Custer prefaces his recollections of the Army ulty of obtaining perfectly exact statements on the personal share in the transactions. The official reports of battles are usually brief, methodical statescribing the operations of a particular military ganization. In many instances, while intended to be ruthful, they are but the hasty grouping together of uch facts as may have fallen under the eye of the office r chose duly it may have been to record them. But the nts of a battle are constantly changing, so that no With these cautions, General Custer proceeds to describe his experience in the Army of the Potomac with which He took part in every important battle and skir mish in which the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac or Shenandrodh Valley were engaged. The present article is the introduction to a series which he modestly offers as a rsonal narrative rather than an elaborate history, but ech cannot fail to be pregnant with instruction interest both to the military student and the general " Vivian Grey Grown Old" is the title of a piquant chapter by Justin McCarthy, commenting on the career of Mr. Disraeli as a statesman and a man of letters. His portrait of the Prime Minister in his present condition is not cheerful. "I question whether I ever sow an older face than that of Mr. Disraell seems to be in certain lights. We have older men-far older men-in our public life here, where a man of fifty is still only a our pande stripling. Mr. Disraeli is set down in the Parliamentary Companion' as scarcely yet quite seventy. I believe some ill-natured person has lately taken pains to prove that he is a year older. Still, even it that were so, seventy-one years would place him in the second rank, according to seniority, of our statesmen. But Disraell has not yet accepted the decrees of fate. He has not yet put off the appearance and the ways of youth. He dresses like a young man; he tries to walk like a young man; at a distance, and when he is erect and not in motion, he still looks almost like a sort of young man. But the face, with its falien cheeks and lips, its deep, shaky wrinkles, its awful hollows, its frequent convalsive movements, the thin wisps of hair e yellow, mud ty, ghastly hue spreading from forehead to chin, the eyes that are occasionally aroused under the mpulse of great excitement to an unnatural glitter-althis seems to suggest one of the most fearful forms in which vindiciffe old age punishes and humbles those who have shown themselves too obstinate in resisting Sometimes I cannot look at the Prime Modster of Great Britain without being reminded of Mrs. Skewton in 'Dombey and Son.' Sometimes, indoed, a more picturesque and heroic idea suggests itself, and Mr. Disracii looks like a broken-down, plucked, tattered old eagle, whose fights and fors have left him almost nothing of his early se f but eyes, and claws, and beak. But always the face of late years suggests that like Campbell's "Outalissi" it is 'deatalike old.' It is curious to observe the little pause which Mr. Disraeli makes at the bar of the House—or at least where the har ought to be-before he ventures on the task of walk ing up the floor to his seat on his ministerial bench. Evi dently he still loves to show an appearance of jaunty and youthful vigor as he passes up the floor under every eye. So he stops for a moment at the bar and steadies himself, as you sometimes see a man who has drunk too much endeavor to steady himself before crossing a street. He surveys the distance, makes perhaps a false start or two, and then goes at it. The attempt is usually very suc cessful; a little too well done perhaps for reality. He accomplishes the journey in one stroke, if I may use such an expression, without stopping or takbreath or faltering, but with a sort of determination and self-mastery which show how much it costs to be young and jaunty still." There is a good descriptive article in this number on "Tabiti," by J. D. J. Keiley, and a lively sketch of Veuil let, as a "Pucilist of the Press," by Albert Rhodes me traits in the character of this journalistic fighting-cock are very well hit off. For example :-He is generally more of a libeler than a debater, for in every article there is personal violence, pushed to the

point of defamation. He is a scandal-monger, seeking out fami s, weaknesses, and errors in the private life of

his adversaries, and promulgating them with com-

mentary and rebuke. To evade the penalties of the law

he sometimes presents them under another name, but the disguise is so transparent that the reader easily dis-

covers their identity, as the author intends they should

do. In his personalities he is so given to exaggeration,

Ind-ed, this exaggaration is seen throughout his work, in the form as welf as the idea—in his passion as well as its

those described are almost always caricatured.

expression. * * Rowever temperate M. Veuillot may begin an article, he is sure to call names before he gets. graphical and descriptive paper, by G. M. Towie, and the

through with it; reminding one of that unval officer in 'Peter Simple,' who, in his observations to a subordinate, began with moderation and ended with the pro family of the forecastly. There is not a journalist in Paris more addicted to scurrifity than he; for which he never marginests regret; on the contrary, he is ready to begin again under similar circumstances, and will concocksure of everything that he is never troubled with remorse; and if he gets astride of an error, he sticks to it with obstinate consistency. Mr. De Forest contributes a weird story, called Yesebel," and Joaquin Miller, a characteristic poem of "The Ideal and the Real."

The remainder of Mr. E. P. Whippie's essay on "American Literature," which is given in this number, is not of so grave a character as the preceding por tion, abounding in pungent, epigrammatic sentences in which brilliancy of expression is no less conspicuous that oldness of criticism. Mr. Whipple's cordial estimate of Bayard Taylor and G. W. Curtis will meet with a ready sympathy, while his comments on Bancroft will be taken with large deductions by the many admirers of the great American historiau. His remarks on Taylor and Curtis are as follows:—"Bayard Taylor is justly esteemed as one of the most eminent of American men of letters. A graduate of no university, he has mastered many languages; born is a Pennsylvania village, he may be said to have been everywhere and to have seen everybody; and all that he has achieved is due to his own persisten energy and tranquit self-reliance. Journalist, traveler, ssayist, critic, novelist, scholar, and poet, he has ever preserved the simplicity of nature which marked his first book of travels, and the simplicity of style which the knowledge of many lands and many tongues has never tempted him to abandon. His books of voyages and travels are charming, but their charm consists in the records, the scenery he depicts, and the adventures be narrates. The same simplicity of style characterizes his seems, his few novels, and namerons stories. The rich ness of his vocabulary nevers impels him to sacrifictruth of representation to the transient effectiveness which is readily secured by indulgence in declamation guages should be content to express himself with such rigid economy of word and phrase in the one he learned at his mother's knee. Among Taylor's minor poems it i difficult to select those which exhibit his genius at its topmost point. Perhaps 'Canadeva' may be instanced as best showing his power of blending exquisite melod with serene, satisfying, uplifting thought. The song which begins with the invocation, Daughter of selected from his many pieces to indicate the energy and healthtness of his lyric impulse. His onger poems would reward a careful criticism. The best 'The Masque of the Gods'-a poem compre pensive in conception upble in purpose, and admirable in style. Taylor has also done a great work in translatng, or rather transfusing, the two parts of Goethe's 'Faust' into various English meters corresponding to th ideas, but in reproducing melodies. This long labo letters whose love of lucre was entirely subordinate t made literature a profession is George William Curti-Potip ar Papers,' 'Pruc and I,' and 'Trumps;' but proba bly the great extent of his popularity is due to his papers In this Magazine, under the general title of the Editor's Easy Chair. In these he has developed every faculty of his mind and every felicity of his disposition; the large variety of the topics he has treated would alone be suffletent to prove the generous breadth of his culture; but it is in the treatment of his topics that his peculiarly atractive genius is displayed in all its abundant resources of sense, knowledge, wit, fancy, reason, and sentiment. His tone is not only manly, but gentlemanly; his permasiveness is an important element of his influence; and sound principles into prejudiced intellects by pulling them in the guise of pleasantries. He can on occasion send forth sentences of ringing invective; but in the Easy Chair he generally profess the stritude of urbanly which the title of his department suggests. His style, is addition to its other merits, is rhythmical; so that his thoughts slide, as it were, into the reader's mind in a strain of music. Not the least remarkable of his charcteristics is the undiminished vigor and elasticity of his intelligence, in spite of the incessar draughts he has for years been making upon it.

Mr. Whipple does not hesitate to give what he does their true place to Walt Whitman and Joaquin Miller, without regard to the popular estimate of those erratic, aboriginal productions of the American soil:

Very different from all these [Thoreau, Bronson Alcott, and others] is Walt Whitman, who originally burst upon the literary world as 'one of the roughs,' and whose 'barbaric yawp' was considered by a particular class of English critics as the first original narvelous 'b'hoy.' Walt protested against all convenstart up from the ground, an earth-born son of the soil, as connected from its organization to its disband- and put to all cultivated people the startling question. What do you think of Me !' They generally though nighly of him as an original. Nothing is more acceptab minds juded with reading works of culture than the sudden appearance of a strong, rough book, expressing he habits, ideas, and ideals of the uncultivated; but un fortunately Whitman declined to listen to the suggestion that his during disregard of convention should have one exception, that he must modify his frank expression of the relations of the sexes. The author refused, and the

> strange picture of the domestic life of the South during the Civil War:—
>
> In the last days of the Confederacy a yard of calico brought forty dollars in Confederate currency, a spool of sewing cotton twenty dollars, and other dry goods were proportionately dear. Flour rose to twelve hundred and dility dollars; a many was seventy-tivo dollars a pound, and liky dollars; angar was seventy-tivo dollars a pound, and liky dollars; a many was seventy-tivo dollars a pound, and like pepper three hundred dollars. Every household became a nest of domestic manufactures, ever farm had its cotton patch and its sorgman field. Spinning wheels and looms, which in former days had been used for clothing the slaves on large piantations, but which during the era of cheep dry goods were emparatively life, were again set going. Ladies whose white hands were all mused to such labor learned to earl, to spin, and to weave. Kuiting became as fashiomable in Southern pariors as it is in German homes. Homespun dress a were worn by the first indies in the land, and she who was deverest to contrive and deflect to execute had highest praise from her associates. Foreign dyes were well tight mathanable, and the woods at home were ransacked for the means of coloring the bomegrown flax, wook, and cotton. Shack waint bark furnished a rich brown, varying in intensity with the strength of the dye; swamp maple, a clear purple; pokederies, a selfermo, bright but not durable; wild indige gave a tolerable blue, and eitherberries an unsatisatedory black. Indeed, no experiment with bark, root, leaf, or ocray ever resulted in any smothate for logwood; and as black was the dye most needed for Southern garments in those dark days, the blockade-runners learned to make it part of their recular cargo.
>
> **Coffee was a incurry seldom enjoyed, and for which rye or whost, to affect and ground, was the usual miserable sinastinute. Some quiex-wited person conceived the life of using sweet pointo chips insacial. These mate also more palatable drink, but were, after all, m addition to the confiscation of such liquious and the implements used in the r distillation. Fruit braudier, apple, perch, and blackberry, and the rom distilled from the Julee of the sorgann cane, became almost the some intoxicating beverages of the Confederacy. Those brought high prices, and much of the fruit crop was converted into brandy. From this, also, the alcohol for medicinal purposes was distilled. The wine of the scuppernong and of the common wild grape was also extensively manufactured. A volume might be written on the ingenious contrivances of the ladies to replenish their wardrobes. Homespun dresses were among the least of these. They made everything they were, from hats to shoes, and some of the work was exquisitely done. Such articles as were beyond their skill—and they were few—were substituted some way or another. Large thorus, with the neads tipped with scalinz-wax, did duty as barrpins. Common brass pins, imported from Nassau, sold near the close of the war for \$40 a paper, and needles and talled were used instead wherever such use was practicable. Economy was an obligatory virtue to those days, and nothing was wasted which could possibly be turned to account.
>
> "The Principalities of the Danube" is a valuable geo-

experiences; bis latest books are not open to objections urged against his earliest; but still the 'Leaves of

more county received, and the public, in its calmer mood, found that he richness of the matter was not up

to the rush of the inspiration."—A curious and very readable paper on "Confederate Makeshifts" presents a

strange picture of the domestic life of the South during

mateur student of natural history will find an excellent Lockwood's paper on "The Microscope," which com-nences a series on the subject. George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda," and Julian Hawthorne's " Garth" are continued with increasing interest

One of the most attractive papers in this number is devoted to "A Reminiscer on of Charles Kingsley," by a writer who paid him a visit in the year 1857, in response to an invitation offering him " a bed and all hospitality in the plain country fashion." He describes the introduction to the rural parsonage as follows :-At four in the afternoon of a hot July day I started or Winchfield, which is the station on the London and Southampton Railway nearest to Eversley—a journey of an hour and a half. I took a fly at Winchfield for Eversley, a distance of six miles. My way lay over wide silent noors: now and then a quiet farmstead came in view noated granges they might have been-but these were few and far between, this part of Hampshire being owne in large tracts. It was a little after six when I drew near o the church and antique brick dwelling-house adjoining it which were the church and rectory of Eversley. There were no other houses near, so that it was evidently a vide and scattered parish. Old trees shaded the venerab irregularly-shaped parsonage, by and creeping plants covered the walls, and roses peeped out here and there. Mr. Kingsley himself met me at the open ball-door, and there was something in his clear and cheerful tone that gave a peculiar sense of welcome to his greeting. 'Very glad to see you,' said he. Then taking my bag from the fly, 'Let me show you your room at once, that you may make yourself comfortable.' So, leading the way, he conlucted me up stairs and along a somewhat intricate pas sage to a room in the oldest part of the house. It was a quaint apartment, with leaden casements, a low celling, an uneven floor—a room four hundred years old, as look. 'I hope you'll be comfortable here,' said my host as he turned to go—' as comfortable as one can be in a cot-tage. Have you everything you want! There will be a ea-dinner or a dinner-tea in about half an hour." During this meal the conversation turned on American affairs, especially slavery, which at that time was the absorbing question of the day. "Our tea-dinner was announced; it was served in the ball. Mrs. Kingsley spoke laughingly of their being obliged to make this their dining room. The talk at the table fell on American affairs. Summer's name was mentioned. I said be was n London, and that I had had a long conversation with him a few days before. Would I give them his address ! they asked; they must have a visit from him. I said he would be glad to visit them I was sure, for when I told him I was coming here he said be envied me. He was at present engaged in a round of dinners-expected to go to France n August to stay with De Tocqueville, but would be sgain in England in the Autumn. Kingsley spoke of Brooks's death—of the suddenness of it seeming almost a adgment. I said Brooks, as I happened to know, was thought a good fellow before the assault-that he really and good qualities, and was liked even by Northern men So we have beard from others,' said Kingsley, ' and one tem is often the best man—one with attractive qualities. Charles I. and Louis XVI, were instances he gave to illustrate this. A recent article in The Edinburgh Review on slavery was spoken of. I said it had attracted a good ical of attention with us, because we saw immedit could only have been written by an American. Of slavery Mr. Kingsley spoke in calm and moderate words i told him his introductory chapter to 'Two Years Ago dowed that he appreciated the difficulties with which the question was incumbered. He add it would be trange if he did not see these difficulties, considering that he was of West Indian descent (his grandfather had married a West Indian heiress). He admitted that the result of emancipation in the West Indies was not encoaraging as it regarded the material condition of the slands, especially of Jamaien, and he was quite able to understand how powerfully this fact would weigh on our southern planters, and how it tended to close their cars to all anti-slavery argument. They could hardly he expected to look beyond this test of sugar-production to the moral progress of the black race which freedom alone could insure." Mr. Kingsley acknowledged his great intellectual debt to Maurice, whose isfluence was one of the leading elements in the formation of his mind:—"We now went into his surned to a part of the lawn which he called his quarter leck, and where we walked up and down for near an Waat an English Summer evening it was !-dewy caves and brought with it wafts of delicate odors fro though as yet it was not night and the sweet twilight lay about us like a charm. He asked it I knew Maurice. I did slightly-had breakfasted with him six weeks before and had seen enough of him to understand the strong personal influence he exerted. 'I owe all that I am to Maurice,' said Kingsley. 'I aim only to teach to others what I get from him. Whatever facility of expression I have is God's gift, but the views I endeaver to enforce are those which I learn from Maurice. I live to interpret him to the people of England.' Mr. Kingsley's remarks on erson, and other American writers, are in illustrations of English opinion some twenty years ago.

"At the breakfast-table the next morning we had much talk in regard to American writers. Kingsley admitted Umerson's high merit, but thought him too fragmentary writer and thinker to have enduring fame. He had t that this should be implied as his opinion in title be gave to ' Phnethon '-' Locse Thoughts for Loos Thinkers '-a book he had written in direct opposition to what he understood to be the general teaching of Emer son. I remarked upon the great beauty of some of Em erson's later writings and the marvelous clearness of in sight which was shown in his ' English Traits.' Kingsley acquiesced in this, but referred to some American poetry so called, which Emerson had lately edited, and in his completed edition of the 'Leaves of Grass' fell dead preface had out-Heroded Herod. Kingsley said the pofrom the press. Since that period he has undergone new ems were the production of a coarse, sensual mind. H.s. reference, of course, was to Wait Whitman, and I had no defense to make. Of Lowell, Mr. Kingsley spoke very Grass, if thoroughly cleaned, would even now be considered his ablest and most original work. But when highly: his ' Fable for Critics' was worthy of Rabelais. Mr. Fronde, who is Kinzsley's brother-in-law, had first the first astonishment subsides of such an innovation as Walt Whitman's, the innovator pays the penalty of under made him acquainted with Lowell's poetry. Hawthorne's style he thought was exquisite: there was admiration by unjust neglect. This is true also of Joaquin scarcely any modern writing equal to it. Of all his books Miller, whose first poems seemed to threaten all our he preferred the 'Blithedale Romance.' established reputations. Each succeeding volume was nore coldly received; and though the energy and glow

SCRIBNER. Several racy original anecdotes about Charles Lamb are given in a paper on the quaint aumorist by a writer who visited his grave during a recent journey in England. His researches in Edmonton, where Lamb passed the latter part of his life, were not especially sue eessful, but he found better luck while going by rall from Boalogue to Paris, which he describes as follows :--

Boulegae to Paris, which he describes as follows:—
In the midst of a very animated general conversation
about the Chicago fire, the news of which was not yet
three days old, an elderly nearlessan in the corner of the
seat beane me—or rather behind me, for we were so
crowded that I was parity sixthing upon him—said to me:

"Was not Chicago one of your principal park effices?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Then," said he, "the fire probably rousted some pigs
after what, according to Charles Lamb, was he original
style."

style."
Whereat I smiled, and presently offered—over my shoulder—some slight remark, I don't remember what, upon the "Roast Pig" essay, to which he assented, adding :
But you would enjoy it much more if you had known

Lamb bluosett."

"Did you know him ?" I demanded:

"I did you know him ?" I demanded:

"I did yory well indeed; I was clerk la the same room
in the india House with him for, ten years," was his I held hard and restrained myself, for I did not want to

I need hard and restrained mysel, for too now wan to searce the most; but after twisting my back around to get a look at mm, and seeing that be was a person of an altometicar respectable appearance, I manage , with considerable difficulty, to turn my sell so as at the same time to face him, and, is a manner, fence that off from the rost of the company. Thence all the way to Paris I had him

of the company. Thence all the way to Paris I had him to myself.

It sook transpired that his name was Ogilyle. He did no at arist open up very freely; but by and by under my simulation, his memory began to warm and flow, and I was soon devouring a feast that the did of the Chicago talk around us had no power to distant.

I was not a little aimsed to see that to Mr. Ogilyle's mind, a proper estimate of Charles Lamb should prominently heliade his capacity and character as a cirrly menty heliade his capacity and character as a cirrly The very first observation he made was with regard to his anndwrating. This was entirely natural, for he (Ogilyle), as he told he, had,—a terr years of school-toaching excepted,—never been anything but a cirrly, and though he seemed a most worthy and sensible man, his grains had evidently not been so superior to his circumstances as was that of his "co-brother of the quin" unfor also massion.

under also assion.

Lamb's handwriting, he taid, was for commercial purposes (dash) faulty: no was neither an eather an entering accountant; he made frequent errors, which he was in the habit of winds out with his little linger. (All of which Mr. Oglivie Bustrated with a pencil on the mar-

whilet Sir. Ogivie libistrated with a peneit on the mar-gin of a newspaper.)

In fact, the restlinony of my prize of a follow-passenger on those points verticed what is substantially contessed in "The Supermuniated Man."

He further stated that for all Lamb so ruefully bewails, in his letter, the hardship of his India House task, he hardly ever used to do what could be called a full day's work; he very often came late (we know for certain he did once), and generally stood around and tailed a good deal.

did once), and generally stood around and tained a good deal.

"However," remarked Mr. Ogilvie, making light of the matter, "taey [the Directors, is us pose) didn't appear to care, for they all liked dim."

These entertaining criticisms betrayed not the least particle of malice, for not only was it plain to see that the critic was a kindly soul, but his whole manner revealed an affectionateness toward Lamb's m mory that quite won my heart.

All that he said about Lamb's personal appearance confirmed the received account; he never varied the style of his dress, but adhered foudly to bygone fashions, and used frequenty to bonet that his time short legs had

never worn trousers, or "orossed" a horse. Speaking of his dress, he related the following incident.

At the time George Dyer was fished out of New River in front of Lamb's house at lainten, after he was reaustitated, Mary brought him a suit of Charles's clothes to put on while his own were drying. Inasimuch as he was a giant of a man, and Lamb undersized; inasmuch, moreover, as Lamb's wardrobe afforded only knee breeches for the nether limbs (Dyer's were colossal), the specification of a man, and Lamb undersized; inasmuch, moreover, as Lamb's wardrobe afforded only knee breeches for the nether limbs (Dyer's were colossal), the specification in the property of the presented when the clothes were on—of as much as they could be was vastly indicrous, and the total effect was immensely hightened by the circumstance that, owing to the quantity of strong drink that had been administered to him, to which, being a tectotaler, he was unaccustomed, Dyer was in a state of wild instruction. The current portraits of Lamb, Mr. Ogilvie said, are all very unsatisfactory. The only one ever published that loosed like him was prefixed to an early edition of one of his books. From the description he gave of it, I think, may be, it reappears on the title-page of the late memoir by Barry Cornwall.

Upon the sweetness and happiness of Lamb's temper he dwelt at length. He was as full of mirth and play as a boy; his humor never flagged; he was always making fun of some sort. His stutering h liped his wit, and when he started to get off anything, the laugh would often begin before he had uttered a word. Jokes and jests, great and small, were his constant pastline, and ever and of which the first live was a clerk names of his fellows, indeed, appeared to have been a characteristic amusement with him. Mr. Ogilvie gave these specimens.

There was a clerk named wawd, distinguished for his stupdity, whom he hit off in this couplet:

"What Wawd knows, God knows:"

Another named Dodwell's politics, and the point was not intelligible to me;—but

was not intelligible to me; -but that first line, isn't it unmistakably geumne!

Other like quips were repea ed, but nemethat I remember well enough to quote. They were generally founded on some personal peculiarity or foible, and though never harsh, might sometimes, I should judge, if coming from another source, have been a little tryng.

Yet, in spite of his pleasantires I all sorts, his popularity with his feilow-clerks was unbounded. He allowed the same familiarity that he practiced, and they all called him "Charley."

As to his kindness and practical benevolence, Mr. Oglivic declared that it could not be overstated. His sympathies were so easily wen that he was often imposed upon.

As to its kindness and practical collectioned and cover declared that it could not be overstated. His sympathies were so easily wen that he was often imposed upon, yet he never learned to be assiptions. He had been known to wear a cost six months longer, that he might spare a little money to some needy acquaintance. There was hardly ever a time when he did not have somebody living upon him. If he was freed from one client, another would soon arise to take his place. A poor iterary aspirant, or vagabend, especially, he could not resist, and he requirely had one or more on his hands. He would even take them to his house, and let them stay there weeks and nouths together.

Every bedy shew that it was for his sister's sake that he remained single; and it was commonly referred to as a sacrifice which would cost few men as much as it cost him, for he was, to a rare degree, by nature and disposition a man who would have liked to marry.

With Mary Lamb, Mr. Oglivic had been quite well acquainted; he had often visited her and had been eneveral occasions, an evening guest at Colebroek cottage, in Islangton.

that the scutiment with which he regarded her col the traits of both fra ernal and filial respect.

The number, which is one of unusual excellence, ha contributions from Edward Eggleston, Laura W. John on, Albert Rhodes, E. E. Hale, Cella Thaxter, Bre Harts, and several others whose names are less fare

New Unblications.

OUR PATRIOT FLAG," Horseley's great Mack, 50c. C. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE INDEX for 1875,-POLITICAL, FOREIGN,

Any article, letter, report, or recert of importance published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE may be easily found, reference being given both to its date of publication and location in the paper.

paper.
Price 25 cents, postpaid; with THE THISUNE ALMANAC for

Instruction.

CLASS for Young GENTLEMEN and Private Instruction. THOS. R. ASH, 17 East 16th st. EBELL International Academy, 15 Hedeman-ELEGANT WRITING. — Mr. DOLBEAR, thus, and makes rapid bis less; camera and good love keeper to one of the control of th

INDERGARTEN and Training Class, Old-estanties, at 44 East 45s at. Miss R. M. COE, Pro-LESSONS IN DRAWING FROM CASTS or 1 LIFE at puril's residence: \$2 per lesson. A BELEN F. FAIRCHILD, 1.298 Broadway, Sando CS.

MARGARET J. McDONALD'S CLASSES IN DEAWING AND WATER COLORS, PROM NATURE, 788 BROADWAY, 1980 M St. Terms, 820 for 20 lessons of mechanic arch, in the Studio, 8 20 for 20 lessons at the punits

THE NEW-YORK School of Modern Lan-A graces, 45 West 20thest, between Broadway and 65 ave.—German, French, Italian, 8 satish, and Logish classe for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Front Reness and sanvers of Boston. Renes of Instruction, 10 to 12 m., 2 to 6 s.m., 730 to 18 p. m. Experimental classe grains from 730 to 8 p. m. 41. (2011).

A. C. dillenzell, § Principals.

A Boarding-school for 20 boys-one vacancy o.w.n.p.starr, A. M., Portchester, Westchester Co., N. V. A NINSTITUTE especially for YOUNG BOYS. A E. H. Nies, A. M., Remistrad, L. L. Escope.

A FAMILY BOARDING-Schlool on a farm
14 miles from New-York, 5d per week for board, washing, inition, and the confects of a country home.

Address. Mrs. H. C. MORRELIA,
Manhauset, L. L.

BAY-VIEW INSTITUTE at Babylon, L. L. BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.-Classical,

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Mrs. Harwood's Select Panny School for Young Ladies at Red Bank-on-the Shrewsbury. Natural development carefully considered. EUROPEAN PARTY for LADIES,-Prof Lead Mrs. LOOMING Potth Party for the RHINN, SWITZERLAND and ITALY, will leave June 24, returning sept 11. The pleasantes, chemical and best method of visita Lurope. L. C. Litonis, 14 Boulet, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y., for indicand gentlemen, \$191 per year for Board and Com-mon English, To prepare for e-leap, for lonsiness, and for life, Address Jute, E. Kirk, i.e. b. spering Term, March 23.

LIOME SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, open Sept. 15, 1875. Address J. S. La) RIE and D. 18 Dubok-st., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

RVING INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Reopens Jan. S. Therough matrice bon; no military; no u.d.
form; no extras. Send for circlar to
ALLAGGAU & ROWE, Principals. JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarry, MT. PLEASANT INSTITE. -Private Classes
Minterpos, Andrew Classes, Established, R.C. San, A. M., Priv.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING and DAY PARK RIDGE (N. J.) INSTITUTE—For Eng DEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—Winter Term begins Jun. 3. Expenses accommodated to the three particular properties I. A. J. U. E. S. M. Pennington, N. J. DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, ST. PAUL'S HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS .-Term begins Feb. 23. Address, J. C. MIDDLIFFON, Loctor, Glen Cove, L. L.

WEST END INSTITUTE.—Family School for Young Lades, Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New-Haven, Coon. Send for circular.

or making boys, intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
BUNJAMIN MASON, Box No. 651, Youkers, N. Y. YOUNG MEN privately Fitted for College. oudifioned students interest.
F. HOFFMANN, Stockbridge, Mass. \$250 A YEAR, books, &c., included: "Expedient and fittle boys, Address S.C. SHORTLEBOE (Harvari University, A. M., Metta, Ponn., 12 miles from Phila.

Ceathers.

AN EXPERIENCED HARVARD GRADU
ATE would exchanged tuition for boars; references exchanged. Address C. X. C., Box 1:0, Tribune Office. AN accomplished TEACHER of experience desires a position in a school to teach history, English hi-erature, physical geography, and haito, or woold give private lessons at pupi's residence, Address Miss CAHLYLE, 202 East 10th-st. Ceachers.

A PROFESSOR of MUSIC WANTED—Salary, \$500 and board; and a French lady for French and music; salary, \$500 and board. Apply at the AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 Broadway.

TEACHERS supplied with schools, and schools with teachers, at the EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, 27 and schools and RANDALL-DIEHL, Manager. TEACHERS WANTED for Spring vacancies in Schools and Academies; Mutual Introducing Plan in every State; saincies, \$400 to \$2,500. For particulars address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," 737 Broadway, N. Y. WANTED IMMEDIATELY-By lady grad-V nate of four years' experience, a position as resudent TEACHER in a school or family; best references. Qualifica-tions-Higher English Branches, Mathematics, French, and Drawing. Noderate salary. Address G. M. A., East Side Tribune Office, 760 Third ave.

Sales by Auction.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co., 656 Broadway, D near Bond at. - Sales of Books, Works of Art, &c., &c.
TUESDAY, Feb. 29.-A CHOICE COLLECTION of ENGR VED PORTRAITS, Orieinal Sketches in Water-Colors
and Beautiful Engravings, Proofs and Early impressions.

NOTICE.-E. A. LAWRENCE & Co., Auc. tioneers, will sell at the Exchange Salsersom, III Broad-way, on TUESDAY, 7th March, 1870, at 12 o'clock m, the right to collect and retain all winarfage which may accrue for the use and occupation, by vessels of more than five tens burden, of certain Piers and Batkheads owned by the Corpora-tion. For full information see "The City Record," copies for saie at No. 2 City Hall. H. WALLES, JACOB A. WENTERVELLT, HENRY F. DIMOCK, Commissioners of Docks.

Musical Instruments.

A LARGE STOCK of PIANOS, Square and The Upright, to RENT or SELL cheap. Sales on easy monant payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-squar (No. 165 Fourth-ave.) FINE STOCK of FIRST-CLASS PIANOS A SOLD at bargains. 714 Elegant Grand Plano, in perfect order, \$450; Weber Square, \$200; Elegant Grand square, \$250; do., \$100; do., \$59, STEEDMAN'S OLD ESTABLISHED WAREROOMS, 55 West 16th-at.

BRAUTIGAM's Upright and Square tantly on hand, a large assortment prices moterate. Con-cantly on hand, a large assortment of Second-hand Planos on best makers. New and second-hand Planos to rent. Jaretoons, No. 23 Union square.

Waretooms, No. 23 Union square.

LIGHTE & ERNST, old house of Lighte & Bradbury, effect their spiendid PIANO-FORTES at low prices, and on easy monthly payments, at 12 East 14th-st. Also Smith's AMCRICAN OR PANS.

S. X. PALL & Co., No. 15 EAST 14TH-ST. Cinckering's, Stellaway's, and other Pianos and Organs low for eash, on installments and for real.

Marbie and Slate Mantels.

A N extensive stock of MANTELS (Slate and Markie)-novel and unique designs, at reduced prices, wash-frays and state work of every description. PENRY in SLATE COMPANY, Union-square, Fourth ave., and Seven-teenth-st., N. Y.

CASONI & ISOLA,

BYEAM MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS,

146 to 152 West 10thest, near Broadway.

Monuments, Mantels, Aftars, Figures, Filing, Wainscoting,
&c. Imperiors from and manufacturers in Italy of marine
work of every desarrotion.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from \$12 upourel, also Monament of at greatly reduced prices. Marbia terming for the trid A. KLABGE, No. 155 East eighteenth at od elegant designs, ranging in Trice from \$10 up. orrally deaft with 120 and 222 West 23d st.

MAX STADLER & Co., 565 and 567 Broadway, corner (Times), (Ball, Black & Co. a Brilding), MAX STAD, Ett. Low coupy the entire upper part of the late Stadler & Co. above-named building, where they are MEN'S, YOUTHS', and EOYS CLOTHING at WHOLE-

All naterial used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 1:th of Ja. any, and consequently can sell at prices 29 per c. at loss r than any house it, the thines Rate. They ofter the second of the extraordinary advantage to all their customers, w. o are herewith conductly invited to an in-spection of their sloces. MAX STADLEB & CO.

Miscellancons

DVERTISERS who desire to reach country A LLEN DODWORTH

DANCING SCHOOL, No. 212 FIFTH-AVE. Brooklyn branch at 198 Washington-et.

Classes or Private Lessons for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Chil-OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
N. E. COG. UNIOS SQUARE,
FOURTH AVE. AND SEXTRENTH-ST.

NEW YORK Feb. 22, 1876.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that on and after the price of gas furnished by this Company will be reduced

\$2 75 TO \$2 50 PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET. C. K. GARRISON, President.

SIDE PLAITING for ladies' dresses done by our new PLAITING MACHINE, on any tabric of any color, old or new material, at very low prices. G. KRAKOW-tall & to., No. 45 Essex et, between Grand and Hostersts.

ew-York.

PERFECTION! BOKER'S BITTERS. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

farminre.

ANDREW LESTER & Co. 371 Breadway. CURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING-

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS, CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, BOOKCASES, &c., OFFICE FURNITURE OP EVERY DESCRIPTION. T. G. SELLEW, 103 FILTON-ST.

Dentistry

FLEGANT GUM SETS, \$4; Rose Pearl, \$10 I (white metal for shallow laws, \$8); continuous guinding itsel, porcelain enameted, \$30; introns oxide gas adustered. G. H. MODEMANN, 532 Third ave., near Thirty

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—Teeth extracted without pair, for, HASRIDUCK, formerly operator at collon's, makes a specialty of the use of the gas for the paintess extraction of teeth at 1,134 Broadway, corner of 26th st.

SOMETHING NEW! CHEAP and BEAUTI-PTL: My Rose Pearl Plates (indicating color au-stance), for arthrelai teeth, excel everything fi-rebot derisd no beauty, strength and inglatones, needs only to be to be appreciated, made in one day, and only \$4.5 to \$5 set. Cold and examine. Also, beat liabour Sets, from \$1.5. Gold and Plating, \$5.5 to \$4.5. Extracting Dr. F. G. Walft, 45 East Twenty-th-rd at, near Madiso

Legal Nonces.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, CITY and COUNTY OF NEW YORK - FERDINAND-BULZBERGER, plaining against HENRY RING, GERGER KUBER, AND THE ROSET BET HORDER HORST BET HORDER, EN ANUFEL M. ANGEL as assigner of face earlier and effects of William G. Van Der Roset, a bank rapt, WH. LANG. CONNER, Sheriff of the City and County of New York, and JOHN MEINHARD and WILLIAM A. W. STEW. R. as Deceiver, e.g., defendants. Submanas. For Resident Processing of the City and County of New York, and JOHN MEINHARD and WILLIAM A. W. STEW. R. as Deceiver, e.g., defendants. Submanas. For Resident Processing and required to answer the complaint in this action, or which a court is herewith serves upon you, and to serve a BELLESHEIM, Plaint T'a Attorney

The complaint in the above entitled actor was fleet office of the Coart of Common Pleas for the and Courty of New-Yors, or the 3d day of Nowanber, and Courty of New-Yors, or the 3d day of Nowanber, 108EUT BELLISHITM.

[18] InwewTu

Jee Cream.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM.
12 Bible Boars, apposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out-of-town orders.

BELATIVES of SARAH GRANTMAN; anything con-cerning them or their whereabouts will be transfully re-ceived. Address W. G., care of P. O. Bex 743, Boston, Mass

THE MONEY MARKET.

10 A. M .- SALES BEFORE THE CALL. | 10 A. M.—BALES BEFORE THE CALL | Chie Bur and Q 8 | Pacine Mull | Lake Shore | 1,0 % 114 | 5.0 % 31 | 4.5 % 6.0 % 8 | 1,0 % 14 | 5.0 % 62 | 4.0 % 14 | 5.0 % 62 | 4.0 % 14 | 5.0 % 62 | 4.0 % 14 | 5.0 % 62 | 4.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6.0 % 62 | 6

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT - 1014 O'CLOCK AND 1112 O'CLOCK A. M.

FIRST BOARD-1019 O'CLOCK A. M

| Sales of State Bends-Eatlroad Bonds-Bank and Rational Shares-Express Stocks, sec. | Missouri 6s, I. B |

Coup G B
5,000 923,
Han and 8t J 8s, C
2. 8t 4
1,000 354
North Misouri 1st
1,00 974
Ohio and M C S F
2 0 0 938 Vest Pac Bds

J Central Conv 1,000 18% 1,000 be 1 8% Fourth Nat Bank Bank State of N Y 1212 O'CLOCK-SALES BEFORE THE CALL

| N J Ceol 1st, New | Meh Central | 101 | 3.00 | 1.15 | 11 | 3.3 | 6.34 | 105 | 0.63 | 2.00 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00 | 6.3 | 2.00

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-2 O'CLOCK.

SECOND BOARD-1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Ere4th Mort 1,000 ... 103 Union Pacific 1st 10,000 ... 1054 Union Pac 7s, L. G 2 0 0 ... 1014 2. 0.00
Union Pacific S F
5.00
S by 96
Gt West lat M, 283
Gt West lat M, 283
Great Word 2d
5.00
Gt West lat M, 284
Lake Shore
6.50
Great Word 2d
5.00
Gt by 100
Great Word 2d
5.00
Gt by 100
Louis and N C, 284
Louis and N C,

| 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200

The downward speculation in railway and miscelancous shares made further good headway to-day,

and after opening steady at Saturday's latest official figures, a pressure to sell put prices on the descending grade, and once inclined in that direction, they yielded to the influence of the slippery condition of affairs outside the Exchange, and consequently slid down gracefully to the extent of over two points in Lake Shore, which was the principal stock against which the drive was made. This stock bore the burden of the attack, and broke to 61, Western Union following closely, and dropping to 711s, the lowest price yet made in the present bear campaign. Pacific Mail was also weak below 31, and the coal stocks were 4 2 lower, Missouri Pacific declining half a point. Wabash broke down to 48 on reports of an adverse decision from the Illinois courts, and the North-Western shares at one time showed considerable weakness, though recovering a little subsequently. St. Paul was strong all day, as was Erie, New-Jersey Central, and Rock Island, the other shares being practically neglected. Investments were dull but firm, Illinois Central selling at 10138. There was nothing doing in Express shares. At no time this year has the market presented a more mixed appearance or more uncertainty in regard to its future course, and operations seem to be strictly confined to professional speculators, the market being therefore, in every sense of the word, a brokers' market. The business of the day amounted to about 202,000 shares, considerably more than one-half of which was done in Lake Shore and Western

Co Whom it Man Concern INFORMATION WANTED of any of the

AND 11¹² O'CLOCK A. M.

U 8 6s, Registered, 1881
1 10.00 123¹
U 8 5.20 Compon, 1865
1 0.000 12.117⁴
U 8 5.20 Compon, 1865
1 0.000 12.117⁴
U 8 5.20 Compon, 1868
1 0.00 12.112³
U 8 5.20 Compon, 1868
1 0.00 12.123³
U 8 5. 10.40 Compon
8,000 bc.121³
4 1,000 bc.181³
4 1,000 bc.181³

25. 74.5 5. ...bc, 74.5 100. ...4 Pacific Mail 1,600, ...bc, 30.5 100. ...50, 31 100. ...50, 31 100. ...50, 31 100. ...50, 31 100. ...50, 31 100. ...51 100. ...31 100. ...31

leve and Pitze 4th

U 8 5-20 Coup, '65, New 1194 U 8 5-20 Coupon, 1867

Mo, K and T C S F 5 000. 60% 100 . 715% Ches and O 1st, x C 1 . 0 0 . 32 Eric 4th Mort . 600 . 715% 100 . c. 715%